

THE HORSES ENTERED

For the Great Sweepstakes at Chicago Next Week.

CLEVELAND IS THE FAVORITE.

And the Whole Field is Preparing to Form a Combine

TO SHUT HIM OUT OF THE RACE.

But His Backers are Cool Headed and Very Confident

THAT HE WILL HOLD HIS RECORD.

However, Gorman Stock Goes Up Several Pegs and the New York Boys are Contributing to the Marylander's Boom--Edward B. Whitney, of Brooklyn, Issues a Reply to Chairman Murphy's Manifesto--He Charges Murphy and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan with Treachery to the Democratic Party--The Fight Between the New York Factions Increasing in Bitterness--Personalities Indulged in and there is Fun Ahead--Palmer's Son Ignores His Father's Chances and Declares for Hill--Why He is Opposed to Cleveland--Chicago Gossip.

Chicago, June 17.--There are many presidential bars tossing about on the political sea to-night, but through the mists and shadows the "hum of Cleveland's" hopes looms up above them all. It is indeed Cleveland against the field and the field against Cleveland. Everybody realizes that the great question of the convention is "Will Cleveland be nominated on the first ballot?" Should the logic of events answer this question in the negative, the friends of all the secondary candidates will feel that the lists are then open to their favorites; for somehow the conviction has gone forth that the failure of the ex-President to receive the nomination on the enthusiasm of the first ballot means the elimination of the great tariff reformer from the contest. They feel that a temporary check to the Cleveland impetuosity will be to destroy all the magic of his name, and that no subsequent effort can possibly swell his following to the two-thirds vote which was wanting on the first ballot.

All this is the opinion entertained by the delegations who have favorite sons to offer, but it by no means follows that the correctness of this opinion is conceded by the Cleveland managers. Far from it. They maintain that while they believe their man will be nominated on the first ballot, the failure to receive the requisite two-thirds on that ballot will not be an indication of his subsequent defeat, for they expect important accessions from the followers of Boies, Hill and Gray after their states have paid the complimentary tribute to their favorite sons.

HERE IS THE LIST.

The various presidential candidates, dark horses and possibilities discussed to-night are Cleveland, Hill and Flower, of New York; Boies, of Iowa; Palmer, of Illinois; Gray, of Indiana; Gorman, of Maryland; Carlisle, of Kentucky; Morrison, of Illinois; Canby, of Ohio; Russell, of Massachusetts, and Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

Cleveland, Hill, Boies, Gray and probably Palmer and Gorman will all have a following on the first ballot, but the others figure entirely as dark horses and compromise candidates.

The Gorman movement, about which so much has been said in the press, received a new impetus this afternoon by the arrival of Senator Gorman, who came to the Palmer House about 8 o'clock. The senator flatly refused to discuss the political situation. "I do not know anything about it," he said, "I have just arrived in the city, and I have had no time to look over the ground."

"Your name is being used, especially among the southern delegates, very freely, senator, as a candidate for the presidency."

"You must know that I cannot help that. They should have authority to say anything for me; but this is all beside the question. I cannot help what people will say, but I can help saying anything myself when I have nothing to say."

"Do you believe Cleveland will be nominated?"

"I think so. But really I cannot discuss that or any other question until I have more facts before me."

A BETTER POSTED MAN.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Maryland, confessed to somewhat more information. "There is," he said, "a strong friendliness for Cleveland in Maryland, as everybody knows, but our delegation comes to Chicago uninstructed, and if we see a reasonable chance to nominate our favorite son, our people would expect us to do our duty. All of that, however, is in the future."

In the meantime a great deal of work is being done for Gorman, chiefly by persons from the New York headquarters. Mr. M. J. Niblack, late speaker of the Indiana house of representatives, said: "Yes, you can hear Gorman talk all over the place. The senator is certainly a possibility, but the time is not ripe to bring him forward yet, and I think that his friends will probably support the boom until after the first ballot shall have cleared the air and showed us where we stand. There are really two parties behind the movement, one sincerely anxious to make Senator Gorman President, the other sincerely anxious that somebody else shall not be President. If the two can combine it will become a very serious factor in the convention, but they have not combined yet. You can see the same two forces at work for Gray, for Morrison and for others who have been named."

IS HE STRAIGHT ON THE TRAIL?

Not enough delegations are yet on hand to make missionary work worth the trouble of organizing and pushing,

but it seems to be understood at the Cleveland headquarters that either Gorman, Boies, Morrison, Palmer or Russell will get necessary help from the Tammany directors to encourage their supporters to continue the fight. Neither Mr. Gorman himself nor any of his closest friends will admit for a moment that he is a candidate, but the fact remains that about the corridors of the Palmer House and the Grand Pacific to-day Gorman's name was being discussed on every hand. So much so, indeed, that in some quarters a spirit of opposition was aroused and the senator's position on the tariff was made the subject of several acrimonious and heated debates.

NEW YORK MAY CONVENTION DELEGATES.

The delegates from the Syracuse convention were a good deal stirred up to-day over the Murphy manifesto, and a number of them were prepared with responses to it, designed to counteract the effect and to show that Cleveland was not only the strongest man in the Democratic party in New York, but that he could carry the state and would get large numbers of independent and Republican votes which no other Democrat could get. A number of the "anti-snap" delegates came in on to-day's trains.

Among them was Edward B. Whitney, of Brooklyn. Mr. Whitney, on being shown the interview of yesterday with Edward Murphy, Jr., did not hesitate to freely express his opinion. He said: "Mr. Murphy in his interview seems desirous of giving the impression that the leaders in the May convention movement have been in the habit of opposing Democratic state tickets in New York and particularly that of 1891. As to this, I can only say that Mr. Murphy knows very well the fact to be contrary as I can state from personal knowledge."

"Last fall Mr. Murphy and the state committee were very anxious to make the fact as prominent as possible that Mr. Fairchild and his friends were warmly supporting Governor Flower and the Democratic state and legislative ticket. To that end the state committee requested me to prepare an address to the Democratic and Independent voters of the state for publication. I did prepare that paper and secured the signatures to it, and had several interviews about it with the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, at some of which Mr. Murphy was present. The address was published in New York papers on October 26, 1891, having been given out to the papers by the Democratic state committee, with the statement that it was one of the most important events of the campaign."

"Among the signers were the following delegates from the Syracuse convention to Chicago: Charles S. Fairchild, H. P. Boyesen, Edward B. Whitney, Fred W. Heinrichs, Edward M. Shepard, G. F. Peabody, R. D. Woodward and many others. Mr. Murphy knows very well that there were no better workers for the Democratic party than these men. Mr. Murphy says that the rank and file of the Democratic party are prepared to vote against the most popular Democrat in the country for the presidency because they fear his election would please the Syracuse delegation. I would simply say to this that if Mr. Murphy believes what he says, he considers his own followers to be mugwumps and not Democrats, and that his interview is an insult to the regular Democracy of the state of New York."

NOW YOU GET IT, MURPHY.

"There are two men prominent in the Hill organization who are regarded with suspicion by the Democracy in general on this point. These men are Mr. Murphy himself and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan. There is a general impression in the state of New York that they were treacherous to the national ticket in 1888, and I think it not unlikely that they will be so again this year if they do not happen to be pleased with the nomination made, but they will not be able to carry with them as many Democrats as they did before, and I have yet to find any evidence that they would be supported in treachery by Tammany hall or the Kings county organization. The man who, 'pretending to be a friend, slips his stiletto in your back,' is a man who is known only among Mr. Murphy's own followers. His power for evil is minimized this year by the new ballot reform act. He is a man who will be treacherous to anybody and there is no use trying to humor him in a nomination, because he will not until election day say whether he will be true or false."

"Every other Democrat in the state of New York will vote for Mr. Cleveland, if nominated, and he can hold an independent and Republican vote of a size never before known in the national campaign. Nobody else can do this or come anywhere near it. For that reason, although there are many Democrats whom I would have personally preferred to Cleveland for a presidential nomination, I have no doubt that he is by far the most available candidate for the state of New York."

AGAINST HIS OWN FATHER.

The unusual spectacle of a son of a presidential candidate working against the interests of his father was to-day witnessed in the New York delegation. Shortly after noon Louis J. Palmer, an attorney of Rock Springs, Wyoming, one of the active young Democratic leaders of that state and a member of the recent constitutional convention entered the Hill headquarters and at once asked for Mr. Croker. He was at once conducted to the presence of the Tammany leader and introduced as the son of General Palmer, of Illinois. "I have called upon you, Mr. Croker," said Mr. Palmer after the preliminary greetings, "to tell you that I am a Hill man."

"That is right," said Mr. Croker, smilingly, "I think all good Democrats should be for Hill, and I can't see how they can be any other way."

"Well, I am for him, and I am here to take off my coat and go to work and do all I can with the delegates as they come in," said Mr. Palmer. "If my father had been an active candidate for the presidency I should have been for him and done all I could in the west; but as he has practically drawn out of the race and declared for Cleveland, that leaves me free to follow my own judgment. I am opposed emphatically to the nomination of Cleveland, and I think the majority of the people of Wyoming are with me. When he became President he filled the state with carpet-baggers and gave all the offices to people from outside. Harrison has done just the contrary, and by recognizing the people of the state has made himself so strong that if Cleveland should be nominated it would be useless for the Democrats to put up a state ticket."

"So it would in the state of New York," said Mr. Croker, "we have no

thing against Cleveland, only the members of New York do not want him, that is all. Mugwumps and Democrats are different kinds of animals, they don't mix well, you know. The nomination of Cleveland would simply mean the destruction of the Democratic organization as it now exists in the state of New York."

ILLINOIS HOLDS THE KEY.

The uncertain attitude of the Illinois delegation is still the subject of much speculation, and up to date only one thing seems determined--that the candidate who is the choice of the majority of the delegates will receive the entire forty-eight votes of the prairie state. The initial question which the delegation is considering at to-morrow's meeting is, "Who is to be the judge of the expediency of coming West for a candidate?"

The general opinion at present is that the Illinois delegation is the tribunal which is to pass upon this question of expediency, and a considerable number of the delegates are in favor of declaring against the expediency of an eastern candidate before the convention opens, in order that the delegation may be free for its second choice. But with that question decided, it is manifest that there will be considerable dispute over the number of ballots Palmer is to receive before the delegation turns to another love. There is no doubt that Colonel William R. Morrison has many friends in the Illinois delegation, and these gentlemen believe an early opportunity should be afforded Morrison to develop his latent strength in the south by giving him the solid support of Illinois on the third or fourth ballot. As the friends of Morrison and Palmer have long been quite antagonistic to each other in this state, it is not likely that Palmer people will be willing to vote for Morrison at all. The compromise most generally discussed at this time is that after it is decided that eastern candidates are not available Palmer shall receive the full vote of Illinois on several ballots, and then, if he fails to develop significant outside strength, Morrison shall be ushered into the political arena and likewise receive the unanimous vote of Illinois for a couple of ballots. This is to be continued until each candidate has had a fair show, so that there may be no regrets or harsh feeling left to embitter the campaign.

The Illinois delegation will meet informally to-morrow night to discuss the Presidential situation.

CLEVELAND ENCOURAGEMENT.

The arrival of a number of delegates from different sections of the country to-day helped the Cleveland campaign and showed that from all parts of the country there was a popular sentiment favorable to Mr. Cleveland, but the arriving delegates were not in sufficient numbers for the crystallization necessary to weigh the probabilities that this sentiment would be strong enough to secure a two-thirds vote for Cleveland. The talk about the unavailability of Mr. Cleveland on account of the lack of support in New York has had some effect on delegates and there were occasional evidences that this was a matter of serious concern to many delegates, some of whom were for Cleveland because of the wishes expressed or implied of their constituents, while personally they felt doubts about taking that course.

Kelly and Doran, the leaders of the Minnesota Democracy got in during the day and reported that Minnesota is a red hot Cleveland state, and that Cleveland would get nearly the entire delegation.

From Nebraska Mr. Creighton preceded his delegation. He thought Nebraska was for Cleveland. Ex-Congressman Clunie, of California, said the unit rule was in force in California and that no delegates were sent from many districts until they had said that they would support Cleveland, but some delegates were shaky. Brady S. Miller, of Vermont, said that Vermont was for Cleveland and in Maine the report was to the effect that Cleveland would have three-fourths of the delegation.

OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND.

Senator McCarrall, a delegate to the national convention from Brooklyn, being asked regarding the sentiments and the attitude of the Kings county Democracy, said: "The delegates from Kings county are unalterably opposed to the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, and unqualifiedly in favor of the nomination of Hill. The sentiment of the regular organization in Kings county is that they could not accept responsibility for the polling of the regular party vote in the event of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. They believe that the organization and the whole party in Kings county would unanimously support Senator Hill in the event of nomination for President, and that a greater majority would be given him than has heretofore been given to any Democratic candidate for President."

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOTE.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, Wm. F. Harrity, the leaders of the Pennsylvania delegates, ex-Postmaster General Dickinson, James Smith, of Newark, N. J., Francis Lyndeston and George Forker, arrived from New York to-night. The ex-Secretary, Mr. Harrity, Mr. Bissell and a number of the other leading delegates from the east held a conference this evening at the Richelieu. No details as to the object of the conference were given to the press, but Mr. Fairchild said that since Mr. Whitney had arrived he would take charge of the Cleveland campaign, and that he (Fairchild) and others would act as his lieutenants.

"The Pennsylvania delegation is loyal to Cleveland," said Mr. Harrity. "Its solid vote will be cast in the convention for the ex-President."

PARTNER BISSELL ON DECK.

Cleveland's Old-time Friend Pays His respects to the Hill-Tammany Combine.

Chicago, June 17.--William F. Bissell, of Buffalo, Grover Cleveland's former law partner is on the fighting ground ready to battle for the cause of his friend.

"I do not come to Chicago merely to aid in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland because he is my friend," said Mr. Bissell, "but for the reason that I believe he is the man on whom we can rely to bring us victory. He certainly would receive votes of the independent citizens in New York State in addition to the Democratic vote. In Buffalo I have come in contact with a great many prominent men who are allied to

neither party and they tell me they have confidence in Cleveland and will vote for him. I have just glanced over the manifesto issued by Messrs. Murphy, Sheehan and Croker. It is the same old story they have been telling for months. The assault on the so-called mugwumps is not unexpected, but I am quite surprised that such astute politicians as Hill's friends are credited with being, should ignore the force and power of the independent vote in New York. The vote in our state is more potential than in any other state in the union."

Mr. Bissell regards the nomination of Cleveland as the logical outcome of the Democratic convention in view of the action of the Minneapolis convention in selecting a high protectionist to head the Republican ticket on a high tariff platform, or unless Mr. Cleveland is nominated it will be a hard task to remove the suspicion from the minds of the people that the party is not bold in its advocacy of tariff reduction.

Mr. Bissell attributes Cleveland's defeat in 1888 to the action of the liquor men who fought him to a man, but since then he claims "Cleveland has grown in strength wonderfully and he would sweep New York like a whirlwind."

Mr. Bissell took a flyer at the methods of the Hill-Flower machine in New York in the present contest. "All of the Hill shouters who are coming here are drawing salaries from the state of New York," he said. "Canal commissioners, state railroad commission agents, city hall workers and men of that class are coming on here to whip it up for Hill. Cleveland's friends are coming here because they represent a principle and each man pays his own expenses."

PREFER A WESTERN MAN.

Delegates From the Silver States Studying the Situation in New York.

New York, June 17.--A number of delegates from the far West to the Democratic National Convention are in this city, evidently with a view to studying the situation in New York state before making up their minds whom to support as a presidential candidate. One of them is ex-Governor Hauser, of Montana, who leaves tomorrow for Chicago. Speaking of the feeling in his section, Governor Hauser said:

"The people in my section naturally favor a candidate who is regarded as favorable to silver. However, we are willing to subordinate everything to the most important question of selecting a man who can win. Aside from his views on silver, Mr. Cleveland is highly regarded by all Democrats and would receive loyal support from the Montana Democrats if nominated. However, the great opposition which either Cleveland or Hill would doubtless meet in their own state is a serious obstacle to the selection of either. I am afraid, and it would probably be wiser to select a candidate from the West."

"Who, for instance?"

"Well, Boies for instance. He would not veto a free coinage bill. He was elected on a free silver platform and would receive the hearty support of the silver states."

THE SOUTH'S IMPORTANCE.

It Will Hold the Balance of Power--Southern Delegates Expected to Cleveland.

Chicago, June 17.--As yet but few of the southern delegates have arrived in Chicago. As at Minneapolis, the men of the south hold the balance of power, and as a consequence present the most promising field for the labors of the President makers. It is said the anti-Cleveland men think if they can keep the southern delegates from Cleveland on the first ballot or until the impossibility of his candidacy is made apparent they can then be swung into line for some more available candidate--perhaps a western man. These anti-Cleveland men point out that probably the delegates from neither of the Carolinas will vote for the ex-President and that he cannot carry more than one-half of the votes of Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. This process will so reduce the Cleveland votes from the south as to prevent his nomination, they say. Mr. Gorman, they say, will divide the votes of the southern delegates with Cleveland, and Senator Carlisle will secure not a few. On the round up the issue will be according to the scheme of the anti-Cleveland men between Gorman and a western man.

Gray Ready for a Deal.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 17.--A secret meeting of the friends of Governor Gray and the backers of ex-President Cleveland was held last night. Every effort was made to keep the purpose and decisions secret, but it has leaked out through a reliable source that it has been determined to push Governor Gray neither for the first or second place. In consideration of such an agreement it is agreed that Governor Gray shall have a cabinet position in the event of the success of Cleveland. It is said that Governor Gray was present at the conference.

THE AMALGAMATED SCALE.

No Conclusion Yet Reached by the Delegates--Danger of a Lockout.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 17.--For the first time since the Amalgamated Association was organized the iron manufacturers this morning addressed its delegates in their convention, advising them to accept a sweeping cut in wages for every iron worker represented. The manufacturers' committee went to Turner hall at 11 o'clock and for an hour and a half talked to the delegates on the necessity from their point of view for a wage reduction. This afternoon the delegates discussed the scale, but no conclusion was reached. A number of delegates who were interviewed after the adjournment were all disinclined to grant any further concessions to the manufacturers. An official of the Mahoning Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association said to-day that there will be no further conference with the Amalgamated committee until after the convention.

The tin-plate workers' committee met a similar committee of manufacturers this afternoon to discuss the wage question. The joint committee was still in session at 10 o'clock to-night, and it is hoped an agreement with this branch will be reached at least.

There is no change in the situation at Carnegie's Homestead plant. The workmen have until the 24th instant to sign the scale. If it is not signed then the plant will be closed down and the 3,000 employees locked out.

OVER THIRTY KILLED

And Many Injured By Wednesday's Terrible Cyclone

OUT IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Fearful Scenes of Death and Devastation--The Whole Country for Miles Laid Waste and All that Can be Seen are Ruins and the Dead and Dying--List of the Victims so far as Known--Reports from Wells are the Worst--The Course of the Storm.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.--The reports from the cyclone which devastated the southern portion of this state Wednesday come in slowly, owing to the extent of country covered, and the terrible condition of the roads rendering communication with the cities having telegraphic facilities almost impossible.

While fortunately the first reports as to loss of life prove to have been somewhat over-estimated, yet the death toll is not less than thirty, and as reports come in later it may grow to fifty. The track of the storm is marked by ruined houses, devastated farms, dead and mangled men, women and children. The groves of trees surrounding farm houses were laid low. In many cases not a vestige remains of houses, barns or stock; everything fell before the breath of the terrible tornado. Horses and cattle have been found many miles from where the whirlwind caught them in its grasp.

The storm originated near Jackson, in Martin county, took a northeasterly course through Fairbault county until it reached a point between Wells and Minnesota lake, where it divided into two sections--one continuing its northeasterly course through Waseca county into Steele county, where it was dissipated. The other section took a south by east course through Freeborn, Mower and Fillmore counties, extending nearly to the Mississippi river before it lost its force.

A Wells, Minn., correspondent says of the passage of the cloud near that place:

"During the passage of the storm, which lasted about fifteen minutes, the scene was one of the most awe-inspiring character. The air was full of debris of every description. Scantling, boards, window sashes, chickens, ducks and geese were whirled about in the grasp of the current 200 feet above the earth. The cloud rose and fell at intervals of a quarter of a mile, and dozens of houses were wrecked at every sweep. The dead and injured in the Polish settlement, about eight miles northeast of Wells, cannot now be estimated. So far as known the list of casualties in this neighborhood is as follows:

THE DEAD.

John Brown, farmer, wife and son and daughter.

Henry Brewer, farmer.

Mrs. H. Catouchek.

Della, child of John Della.

Alfred Frederick, farmer.

Mrs. M. Iverson and three children.

Mrs. John Latusick.

Leitenberger, daughter of John Leitenberger.

Melchert, two daughters of Christian Melchert.

John Polpras.

Stein, child of Mayland Stein.

It is probable the list of dead is much larger than now known. The injured recorded thus far are: Mrs. John Della, severe scalp wounds; broken arm, internal injuries; Mrs. Mayland Stein and child, mangled terribly; latter may die; Miss Murry, school mistress, in critical condition, recovery doubtful; Herman Drake, arm broken and internal injuries; Herman Bremer, Jr., badly injured; Albert Craychee and wife, fractures and contusions of the scalp and bodies; Mrs. Lightenberger and six children, badly injured; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melchert, both seriously hurt; Miss Melchert, arm broken; boy of fourteen, bruised and injured internally; will die; two boys in the family of Albert Kinnel, mangled terribly, recovery doubtful in both cases; Henry Melchert and wife, both badly hurt; August Hohenze, farmer near Wells, lacerated, likely to die; Mrs. Herman Strahlo, limb broken; Mrs. Frank Yokel and child, seriously hurt; Mrs. Joe Litzba, slightly injured; Mrs. Grey, probably fatally injured.

In addition to the killing of a son of Maryland Stein, his seventeen-year-old daughter was so badly crushed that she will die. Mrs. Zanko, wife of a farmer, near Easton, is also dying. A section man named Christanson was blown forty feet through the air and fell on the back of a hog in the adjoining pasture. The hog was killed, but Christanson escaped uninjured.

An adopted son of John Brown was picked up and blown half a mile. Two people were killed north of Richland, where the cyclone was very severe. An eighteen-months-old baby was found sitting in a swamp, where it had been carried by the wind. It was uninjured.

Albert Lee reports the list of casualties in Freeborn county difficult to ascertain, but so far as known are as follows:

ANOTHER DEATH LIST.

Mrs. C. Christopherson and child.

Andrew Hansen, aged twenty-two.

E. McCotley and family.

M. Shoguin and family.

The injured list is a long one, while the destruction to property is very great, as the path of the cyclone was through the richest farming section of the state.

Fairmont, Martin county, reports two killed and a great number injured. Seven persons were killed between Winneshago City and Sherburne. The wind demolished a school house, seriously injuring the teacher and sixteen scholars. Much damage to property is reported, but it is impossible to estimate the amount. The Catholic church at Jackson was blown down, but no one injured.

Prince Michael Gets Five Years.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., June 17.--"Prince" Michael Mills, the notorious leader of the Flying Roll community in Detroit, who has been on trial in the circuit court here, charged with assaulting fifteen-year-old Bernice Brechel, daughter of one of his followers, was late to-night convicted by the jury, which was out but one hour and twenty minutes. He was immediately sentenced to five years in the Jackson prison.

A DEMOCRATIC REPORT

On an Alleged Republican Violation of the Civil Service Law is What Might Be Expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.--The Democratic majority of the house committee on reform in the civil service has agreed upon a report drawn up by Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, upon the results of the committee's investigation of the alleged violation of the civil service law at Baltimore.

The report quotes the postmaster general's statement that none of the persons whose dismissal from office had been recommended by the civil service commissioner for violation of law had been dismissed or prosecuted and gives at some length his reasons for failing to act according to his testimony before the committee, which reasons the committee characterizes as contradictory. It says:

It is singular that the postmaster general should have endorsed the idea that men charged with violation of the civil service law were entitled to notice before any inquiry as to their guilt was entered upon, and that they were entitled to the assistance of counsel in the investigation.

The examination of the testimony taken by the inspectors, and upon which the postmaster general claims to have acted, shows that neither their conclusions nor his are supported by the statements of the parties implicated. On the contrary, the testimony reported by the inspectors confirms and corroborates fully that taken by the civil service commission. Substantially the same facts admitted to by the parties before the commission were sworn to before the inspectors, and the severe strictures and criticisms which the inspectors passed on the work of Mr. Roosevelt in making the investigation are not borne out by any facts stated by the witnesses on that examination.

"The acceptance by the postmaster general without further investigation or inquiry of the report of the inspectors, which, if proved, convicted the civil service commissioners of the grossest official misconduct, is, to say the least, extraordinary."

The report continuing, says: "The replies of the postmaster general to many of the questions propounded by your committee were evasive and utterly inconsistent with the evidence on which he claims to have acted."

It also comments upon the failure of the postmaster general to produce a written opinion from the assistant attorney general of his department to the effect that contributions to the primary election, upon which the case was based, did not constitute a violation of law, and doubts whether any reputable attorney would risk his reputation by giving such an opinion.

The report holds that the accused employees were actually guilty of a violation of the law and that their excuses were "transparent evasions."

The report concludes as follows:

"We, therefore find that the report of the civil service commission recommending the removal of certain employees in the post office at Baltimore was well founded; that the postmaster at Baltimore has not removed any of these parties substantially by direction of the postmaster general; that the report of the inspectors upon which they were retained is supported by the evidence taken by themselves and indicates either complete ignorance of the provisions of the civil service law, or a determination that in this particular case their violation should not be punished."

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED

In the Ohio River at Neville Island--A Terrible Disaster.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 17.--Five children, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age, were drowned in the Ohio river at Neville Island, twelve miles below this city, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Their names were: Paul, Rudolph, Edith and Maggie Pitcock, and Edna Richardson. It appears that the children drove a buggy into the river to wash. In some manner the buggy was overturned and the children thrown into the river. The boys made heroic efforts to save their companions, but they were unequal to the task, and before assistance could reach them they had all sunk beneath the waves.

Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The parents of the children are wild with grief. Thomas Pitcock, the father of four of the children, is superintendent of the Bellevue National Gas Company and is well known here.

THE PRESIDENT OVERWHELMED

By Congratulatory Letters--He Appreciates But Cannot Answer Them All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.--The President has received hundreds of congratulatory letters from all parts of the country, and they still continue to pour into the white house by every mail. It is utterly impossible for him to acknowledge any considerable number of them, even in the briefest way, and he hopes the writers will not think he fails to appreciate this kindness, because they do not receive the answer he would be glad to send, were it within his power to do so.

Well Known Man Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FLEMINGTON, W. VA., June 17.--Dr. Lee Smith, of Simpson, was drowned yesterday evening while bathing in the West Fork river, near Clarksburg. His remains were taken to the Simpson cemetery and interred at 9:30 o'clock this evening. He was a most excellent young man, well known here, and his untimely death cast a gloom over the entire community.

Base Ball Yesterday.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 14. Pittsburgh, 6; Cleveland, 7. St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 3.

The League Record.

W L P C W L P C
Boston 35 15 700 New York 23 25 400
Brooklyn 32 17 650 Wash'tn 23 25 400
Philadelphia 28 24 560 Pittsburgh 23 24 400
Cincinnati 28 22 560 Louisville 20 31 392
Cleveland 28 21 547 St. Louis 18 32 360
Chicago 28 24 520 Baltimore 14 36 280

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local rains, slightly cooler southeast winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair in north, local showers in south portions, cooler, east winds.
For Ohio, occasional showers, cooler except in extreme north portions, southeast winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 63 F. 3 P. M. 77 F.
12 M. 66 F. 9 P. M. 71 F.
Weather--Fair.